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SOVIET MINISTER POLADZADE DEPARTS KABUL AFTER VISIT

LD222222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Poladzade, the first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, who had come for a friendly and official visit at the head of a delegation, and to view irrigation projects in Afghanistan, left for the Soviet Union today. The minister of water and power, Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin; the deputy minister of water and power for irrigation; the deputy minister of agriculture and land reform; some departmental heads in these ministries; and some staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul saw off the Soviet delegation at Kabul international airport.

POLISH AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD222212 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the vice-president of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and several members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] this evening took part in a reception held by the Polish Embassy on the occasion of that country's National Day. The reception was hosted by the Polish ambassador in Kabul, Edward Bardziej, at his residence, and several members of the Central Committee of the PDPA, of the Revolution Council and, senior government officials, and ambassadors of the friendly countries in Kabul attended.

The capital newspapers published pictures of Edward Gierek, the first secretary of Polish United Workers Party, in their 22 July issues and carried comments welcoming the National Day of the friendly country, Poland.

SPECIAL COURT SENTENCES TWO TERRORISTS TO DEATH

LD221844 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The special revolutionary court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has held an open session in accordance with modern procedures in order to consider the treacherous acts of 12 criminals and terrorists responsible for incidents in late February 1980 in Kabul. The court adopted decisions based on their crimes and individual circumstances.

The special revolutionary court held its session under the presidency of the president of the special revolutionary court in the presence of journalists, cameramen and photographers as well as a number of Kabul citizens yesterday morning and afternoon. Judicial proceedings at the session took place in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Basic Principles of the DRA; the public prosecutor read the charges brought against the accused in separate bills of indictment for each of the accused, and the accused were given the opportunity to freely defend themselves. After hearing the bills of indictment and the defense statements, the judges adjourned the session and retired to the judicial consultation chamber to formulate decisions.

In view of the course of the judicial hearing and the contents of files, documents and evidence concerning proof of the crimes, the judges handed down decision on each of the accused in accordance with the law, and the court decisions were communicated to the accused in accordance with article 56 of the DRA Basic Principles.

Two persons were sentenced to death, and in accordance with the last section of article (?58) of the DRA Basic Principles, these sentences will be submitted to the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council.

The details of the punishment accorded the convicts will be broadcast after the decision of the presidium, and the dear compatriots will be informed.

PEOPLE PRAY FOR ELIMINATION OF SAWR REVOLUTION ENEMIES

LD222120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Recitation of the holy Koran, which had begun in 95 mosques in the centre and other localities of Parvan Province on the 2d day of the holy month of Ramadan ended last night. At the end of the recitation ceremonies of the holy Koran, the pious people of Karvan prayed for the welfare and prosperity of the people and the homeland, and the elimination of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. They beseeched Almighty God for the progress of beloved Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RENAMES KHALQ IMPORT-EXPORT UNION

LD222114 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, the Khalq Import-Export Union has been renamed the Afghan (Kar) Company. The Afghan (Kar) Company conducts its work and trade as an Afghan company; from now on, the Khalq Import-Export Union should be called the Afghan (Kar) Company.

TRADE UNION MESSAGES SENT TO IRAN, PAKISTAN

WA231510 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, June 19 (BAKHTAR)--Following is the text of the message issued by Labour Unions of Afghanistan to Iranian and Pakistani working people:

Forward with the everlasting call for peace, forward with us you who thirst for peace!

As a result to the heroic struggles of workers and all toilers of Afghanistan, the glorious Sawr Revolution r d its new evolutionary phase, that it, the December 27, 1979, uprising, the ruling cla es were toppled and the way for happiness and well-being of our entire working people was paved.

However, regional reaction and world imperialism, led by the U.S., due to their intrinsic nature could not tolerate our victories and through their hirelings and lackeys of toppled classes resorted to plotting and subversion in our country.

They fabricate lies through their hostile propaganda machines. Our working classes who have girded their loins to uproot poverty and ignorance are sustaining damages as a result of their subversive activities. There exist no problems between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan which could not be resolved.

In case any misunderstanding has been created by our common enemies, that is regional reaction and international imperialism, this too can be settled through negotiations.

For example, the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government has proposed to your respective governments a 7-point programme of political solution which has been confirmed, supported and welcomed by progressive and peace-loving countries of the world.

The first point of this programme says the DRA Government proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that negotiations begin to draft an appropriate aggreement to develop all-sided friendly relations and cooperation in the interest of both countries.

Likewise, the DRA Government had proposed to the Government of Pakistan to commence talks on drafting a bilateral accord on normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The fourth point in this programme says the DRA Government proposes bilateral talks with its neighbouring countries without any precondition and earnestly awaits the discontinuation of hostile activities against Afghanistan with the commencement of these talks.

In the like manner, with the beginning of the process of political solution, practical measures by adopted to prove that armed interventions and other interferences in Afghanistan's internal affairs be ended by the states involved in these talks.

Since the programme concerning political solution proposed by the DRA Government has been one of the urgent wishes of workers and other toilers of our country reflected by our progressive and revolutionary government, we request you workers and toilers of Iran and Pakistan as brothers to struggle toward making the proposed political solution programme acceptable to your respective governments so that the hostilities prompted by your governments against our working people be ended and we be able to live in peace, tranquility and good neighbourliness because these hurt the working people and benefit military circles, regional reaction and international imperialism.

DELEGATION OF KABUL CLERGY DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION

WA231540 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, July 7, (BAKHTAR)--An 88-man delegation, including clergy, scholars and elders from Kabul left for the Soviet Union yesterday to visit the mosques and holy places and meet with Soviet moslems.

They were seen off at the Kabul international airport by Hashmat Aurang, deputy secretary to the provincial committee, some authorities of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] provincial and city committees and the PDPA international relations commission representative.

Prior to their departure, the official in charge of Kabul city organizational setup wished for their safe trip. The delegation will visit the Soviet Union on the expense of DRA Government.

GANDHI WARNED ABOUT PRO-SOVIET LINE ON AFGHANISTAN

OW181525 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 18 (AFP)--Indian Moslems today warned Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of "serious consequences" including a "nationwide movement" if her government continued to follow a pro-Soviet line on the Afghanistan issue.

"It is a shame for India that she toes the Moscow line on the Afghanistan issue.... It seems that we have no policy of our own," Mr Javed Habib, leader of the All-India Moslem Youth Convention, told a press conference here today.

Mr Habib, 33, said that he had led a representation to Mrs Gandhi some time ago but failed to convince her that the New Delhi policy on the Afghan issue was "nothing but a shadow of the Moscow line." It is disgraceful for the 120 million Indian Muslims to watch the systematic killing of the entire Afghanistan population by the Russian occupation force.

"It is the moral duty of the Indian Muslims to do something about it," Mr Habib said, adding that his organization had started a fund collection drive for the Afghan refugees.

CHECKPOSTS ALONG BANGLADESH BORDER STRENGTHENED

BK230311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In Assam, security arrangements on the India-Bangladesh border have been strengthened to check infiltration from across the border.

An official press release issued in Gauhati says as a result of this step the number of attempts to infiltrate has come down substantially. During the 6-month period ending June this year, only 1,320 persons were detected as against 4,410 in the corresponding period last year. One thousand, two hundred and forty-five people were pushed back.

The release said that more Border Security Force [BSF] outposts have been set up during the past 6 months in addition to deployment of more companies of home guards. This is in addition to the checkposts manned by the state police. The BSF has acquired eight power boats to insure effective patrolling of the (Char Raja River) areas of the border.

BANGLADESH CHARGED WITH PROVIDING REFUGE TO AGITATORS

BK201313 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 11 Jul 80 p 1

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Hostile tribal elements from Tripura and Mizoram are taking refuge in Bangladesh. The Indian Government has sought the cooperation of the Bangladesh Government to deal with this situation, but it is learned that the request has been turned down.

The central government has learned that the Mizo National Front, followed by the Tripura Sena [forces] have used Bangladesh as their base.

The Ministry of External Affairs took this matter up with the Bangladesh Government in February, but Dacca has neither admitted that it is providing refuge to the hostile tribal elements from the northeastern region, nor expressed any desire to help India in this regard.

India brought this matter to the attention of the Bangladesh Government on several earlier occasions. Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai raised the issue when he visited Dacca. An aide memoire was also sent to the Bangladesh high commissioner when a group of armed persons attacked Amarpur market in Tripura in August 1979. It said that such an incident could not take place unless the attackers had free access and refuge in Bangladesh. According to information from the Home Ministry, the Tripura administration notified the central government in 1978 that an extremist tribal youth group in Tripura had formed the Tripura Sena with the objective of making Tripura an independent state, and with this end in view, they planned to stage an armed coup d'etat. The government also has information that members of the Tripura Sena have gone to the Chittagong Hill tract [a district in Bangladesh] to get training in Mizo-type of warfare. Sixteen persons arrested during the attack on Amarpur market belonged to Tripura tribes and the Mizo National Front. During their interrogation, it was discovered that there was collaboration between the Tripura Upajati Juva Samity [Tripura tribal youth committee] and hostile Mizo elements.

Extremist elements of the Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti under the command of Bejoy Rangkhal, commander in chief of the so-called Tripura Sena, have established contacts with Leldenga's Mizo National Front. Their bases are situated in the hilly regions of Bangladesh across the Tripura border, where they receive military training and draw up plans for the attainment of their goals.

According to information received, a training camp was set up in the Chittagong Hill tract region of Bangladesh sometime in January-February 1979. It is being used by Mizo insurgents. Seven or eight Mizos are permanetly providing military training there. Chun' Koloi, one of the organizers of the Tripura Sena, visited Bangladesh and was present in the camp when the trainees were receiving military training.

The Tripura government has issued warrants for the arrest of the Tripura Sena leaders. They have been charged with rebellion against the government and possession of firearms. Moreover, charges of planning to establish a separate independent state of Tripura are already laid against them.

TWO FRENCH R ORTERS REARRESTED IN ASSAM

BK191721 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 July (AFP)--The two French journalists, who were granted bail on Friday [18 July] after being arrested in the distrubed northeastern frontier state of Assam, have been re-arrested on a different charge, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The agency in a dispatch said that the journalists--Remy Favre of LIBERATION and Pierre Toutain of PARIS MATCH--were now in jail custody at Sibsagar close to the border with Burma.

The two were originally charged with violating the foreigners act entering Assam without the necessary permits. [Words indistinct] granted bail by a magistrate at Jorhat.

Their re-arrest was in connection with a case registered by police at Gauhati, Assam's capital, under the foreigners registration act. They were being brought to Gauhati, the agency said.

BHUTAN

VISITING NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH TSERING

BK211521 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana met Bhutanese Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering in Thimpu yesterday evening and had talks with him. Rana also had a cordial exchange of views with his Bhutanese counterpart, (Somijoro), on matters of mutual interest as well as regional and international issues.

NEPAL

EDITORIAL VIEWS STATE OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK220945 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nepal-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] Apart from the solemnity and dignity of credential presentation ceremonies that periodically take place here, as and when dictated by the compulsions of diplomatic practice, the policy statements made on these occasions are often revealing guides to the existing state of relations or pointers for the future between Nepal and other countries with whom she maintains diplomatic links. This is particularly true, for example, of Nepal-U.S. relations, as unambiguously reflected in relevant policy statements on the subject, both by his majesty the king and the newly accredited U.S. envoy, Mr Philip R. Trimble.

Thus, it is noteworthy that his majesty the king has not only stated that the relations between Nepal and the United States are based on the cordial spirit of cooperation, reciprocity and warm feelings, but that Nepal is happy to see that this relationship is marked by a mutual accommodation of interest and a direct bilateral exchange of views. Similarly, meaningful is his majesty the king's acknowledgement of the United States' appreciation of the modest role played by Nepal at the United Nations and other international forums for the resolution of a variety of pressing global problems--a role which the U.S. ambassador has understandingly and appreciatively termed as "moderate and helpful."

It is equally significant and revealing of the great degree of political understanding and rapport that exists between the two countries that the United States continues to underline its commitment to support Nepal's independence and territorial integrity--this being an assurance that is specially meaningful when viewed against the background of the current spectre of growing insecurity of small states in this part of the world and the rise in instances of foreign intervention in one guise or another.

Notable, too, in this context is the comforting coincidence of viewpoints regarding tackling the primary challenge facing this country's wellbeing: that of accelerated and balanced economic development. Thus while his majesty the king has lucidly explained Nepal's total commitment to the process of modernisation and her strategy for achieving this goal through fulfilling the basic requirements of the rural masses, it is certainly encouraging to note that the United States, for her part, has not only observed with "admiration the unstinting and tireless efforts of his majesty the king for the economic development of Nepal," but also that the U.S. will continue to support such laudable efforts as geared to the uplift of the rural poor in the future as well.

While from the above it is clear therefore that a great degree of mutual rapport and appreciation of each other's viewpoints continues to characterise Nepal-U.S. relations, this assessment is even more sharply underlined by his majesty the king's statement that Nepal is "happy to realise that the United States appreciates our political process as a historic initiative to create harmony and national unity"--a statement that is doubtless a reciprocation of the United States' envoy's significant remark that, as a result of his majesty the king's historic initiative for conducting a national referendum, the United States "is confident that this example of democracy in action will result in increased popular participation in government and will produce a harmony and a sense of national unity that will contribute decisively to the achievement of your development goals."

Based as Nepal-U.S. relations clearly are on such a firm foundation of political understanding and commitment to joint cooperation in Nepal's development, last Thursday's [10 July] credential presentation ceremony can, in time, come to mark an important and auspicious highwater point in the history of Nepal-U.S. ties which seem to be clearly poised for a further expansion in the future.

PAPER SEES EXPANSION OF NEPAL-BULGARIA TRADE TIES

BK181335 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Exploring Possibilities"]

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by the first deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr Georgi Vutev, arrived in Kathmandu on Thursday [3 July] with the purpose of exploring the possibilities of expanding trade and commerce between Nepal and Bulgaria. Following his arrival, Mr Vutev held one round of talks with the minister of industry and commerce, Dr Ram Prasad Rajbahak, and had an hour long discussion on matters relating to industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries for mutual interest is also learnt to have figured in the talks. [sentence as published] It is stated that Bulgaria, which has developed advanced technology in leather and tobacco processing, is interested in making joint investments with Nepal in these areas. Furthermore, the desirability of Bulgarian assistance in the expansion of carpet making, handicrafts and other cottage industries is also said to have come up during the talks.

Bulgarian keenness in expanding bilateral trade relations with Nepal was clearly expressed by Mr Vutev at his Tribhuvan airport press conference on his arrival. In fact he rightly went on to indicate that increased trade relations would pave the way for further cooperation in such fields as educational, social and cultural.

In the context of Nepal's policy of expanding relations in all areas with other friendly countries and particularly in Nepal's search for trade diversification, the visit of the Bulgarian delegation could produce some positive results such as the formation of a trade agreement. Bulgarian interest in extending cooperation in developing industries in Nepal, as stated by Mr Vutev on his arrival in Kathmandu, is to be welcomed. The expansion of trade relations between Nepal and Bulgaria, which does not admittedly amount to any substantial amounts at the present, could indeed prove to be mutually beneficial and hence deserves proper attention. Some of the manufactured goods that Nepal currently imports could conceivably be available at less expensive prices in Bulgaria than elsewhere. In the same way, Nepal may be able to export to Bulgaria more varieties of items than just jute, as is the case now. Potentials indeed do exist for expanding trade relations, as well as in other areas, between Nepal and Bulgaria. Therefore, it is to be expected that the Bulgarian delegation's visit to Nepal will result in some concrete and positive results in furthering Nepal-Bulgaria bilateral relations.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE SAYS EMERGENCY WILL BE LIFTED SOON

BK211141 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that the emergency will be lifted as soon as possible. The president, attending a special religious ceremony at the (Varana Rajamahaviha Rajamahavihara) in connection with the government's 3d anniversary, said the emergency had been forced on the government by the irresponsible and unpatriotic actions of those opposed to it. He said that it was the duty of the government to insure peace in the country.

Later, at a mass rally at (Tiharia) in Attanagalla, the president declared that the government would never bend to intimidation or threat. The government had so far used only a minute fraction of the powers it had. It had derived its authority from the 3.1 million people who had voted it to power.

Jayewardene said it was only the people who could remove the government from office, and in 1983 they would be given the opportunity to choose an alternative government if they so desired. He was, nevertheless, confident that the same government would be reflected by the people.

The president further explained that while the major task of the government was that of solving the unemployment problem with the provision of more jobs, the people's incomes would improve. The government could no longer subsidize imports because money was needed for development projects. The government had to think in terms of the welfare of future generations.

The president reiterated the government's position that whoever keeps away from work will be considered to have vacated his post.

Prime Minister Premadasa explained that the government's policy was to create conditions under which all could live in contentment without having to depend on others. The government did not think in terms of class or creed. It would never misuse the mandate given by the people. Today there was an unprecedented upsurge in the economy and there will be no return to controls and quotas.

Premadasa said the strike by certain sections was illegal, apart from the fact that it was an anti-people movement, and the government would proceed with the filling up of vacancies created by the strike.

The prime minister also referred to a massive housing project at Attanagalla already approved by the government.

UNION FUNDS TO BE USED TO HELP JOBLESS

BK221122 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In a broadcast to the nation last night the president reaffirmed the government's determination that those who had vacated their posts would not be reinstated. But he also announced that the government, in consideration of the plight in which the wives and children of dismissed workers now found themselves, had decided to create a fund from which assistance would be given to these unfortunate people. The financial substance of the fund will consist of funds lying to the credit in various banks of trade unions which were associated with the strike.

President Jayewardene held out a ray of hope to some categories of workers who had suffered automatic dismissal in consequence of participation in the strike. While those who did not wish to work could stay at home in the event of a mistake having occurred and to the circumstances in which a particular worker was unable to get to his place of work, such a worker could address the head of his department with an explanation of those circumstances and any such request would be considered, the president said. But reinstatement would require a very valid reason.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON SABOTAGE OF RAIL SERVICE

BK220621 Colombo SUN in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[By Jumar Preena and Arjuna Ranawana]

[Text] There was extensive sabotage of the country's rail service Transport Minister H.H. Mohamed declared yesterday.

This led to the disruption of the train services from Monday [7 July]. On Wednesday, the railways operated only fifty percent of its services and "today we expect it to be seventy percent," he told a news conference held in his ministry yesterday.

"It has become clearly evident that the so-called strike and attempt to cripple the train services is politically inspired," he said.

"The unions which claim to be on strike," Mr Mohamed said, "have given no official intimation to this ministry about their demands. Today is the third day. Neither I nor my officials know what these strikers are wanting. My doors are still open to them," he announced.

As Mr Mohamed addressed the press conference, the government placed the armed services and the police in a state of preparedness to deal with any attempts to disrupt the normal life of the community.

The Defence Ministry was yesterday expected to cancel all leave of police personnel.

These measures were being adopted while opposition trade unions were meeting last evening to prepare plans for a general strike.

Several acts of sabotage were reported to police headquarters. They included serious damage to the tracks between Tellipalai and Maviddapuram in Kankesanturai [KKS] and damage at Ahungalle, near Balapitiya.

The reports said that train No 90 travelling to KKS had been compelled to halt at the place where the tracks were damaged and that a group of persons had thrown stones and other missiles at the locomotive, breaking its windscreen.

Police reported that several workers were on strike in these places. They were for the most part minor staff and junior staff grade officers.

The largest number were in the Colombo and sub-urban installations of the department. More than 2,300 were believed to be not working at the Ratmalana railway workshops while an almost equal number struck work in the Maradana, Maligawatte and Dematagoda yards.

In Kandy, five assistant station masters, one shunter, 13 guards and 83 members of the minor staff struck work. At Galle, the situation had not changed from Wednesday and 25 workers at the running shed and 45 at the station continued to strike.

Polgahawela, the railway's main junction on the mainline worked yesterday without eleven signalmen and two ssistant staff officers. At Maho, the entire minor staff and the loco foreman head who had walked out at 2.50 p.m. on Wednesday continued to be on strike yesterday. In Batticaloa, 125 workers were reported to be on strike, while at Wadduwa, Gampaha and Hatton, large numbers of signalmen, and other minor staff officers, were out on strike.

Railway's General Manager L.A.A. Peiris told yesterday news conference that yesterday an engine connection had been disconnected at Gampaha, fish-plates had been removed along the track near Anuradhapura and the windshield of an engine had been badly damaged due to stoning in Jaffna.

The transport minister called on the trade union representative jointly or individually to have free dialogue with his officials. He also admitted that there was thuggery all over and every action was being taken to intensify security measures at certain key points. All express trains have now been requested to run slow, he said.

Transport of fuel and food supplies will resume today. Special wagons will be moved out of the yard to transport essential commodities to the provinces.

SUN on Strikers

BK220931 Colombo SUN in English 17 Jul 80 p 9

[Editorial: "Showdown or Show-off?"]

[Text] Sri Lanka is in the throes of a strike syndrome. The opposition militants have waged a war against the government, while the immediate victims are the people at large. For the first time the leftists of varying hues have not hesitated to temporarily forget their venomous polemics about each other in an offensive against the government. They have formed an instant partnership for an adversity that they believe would help them.

But, it is likely that they may realise sooner than later that they would only be barking up the wrong tree, and at the wrong time. However, much as they may have organised the current labour unrest the government is not evidently in a mood to tolerate brow-beating and pressuring.

A few days ago, the government made it known, in no simple jargon, that the strikers would face dire consequences like losing their jobs if they stay away from work.

There is no dispute about the spiralling living costs in the country. It is plain to see and nobody would be naive enough to deny it, the government has accepted it and has promised a wage rise accordingly. It has to decide on the quantum of this hike depening on the overall economic situation which unfortunately, is not anything to crow about.

The government cannot agree overnight to a 300 rupee rise. It would only compound the crisis and create stagflationary chaos in the country. The economic pundits in the opposing sides know this too well. But their basic motives are quite different from the hard-sell slogans they use to hoodwink the gullible workers.

Without a substantial wage rise, the average Sri Lankan worker will find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. More households will reach the poverty line. Therefore, a wage increase is inevitable. But to take political advantage with this reality is condemnable and people with common sense would hardly fall for the misdemeanours of the opportunists.

There is, of course, a strong argument for giving the people a wage rise, but counter-productive theatrical sabrerattling and demented warmongerism as propounded by some radical unionists with threats of bringing the government down, are downright absurd and ludicrous.

The independent SUN has been in the forefront crusading for a better deal for the workers affected by the high cost of living. It will continue to crusade for this just demand. But, it will not hesitate to condemn political manipulations by militants whose main objective is to create confusion and sabotage and general pandemonium that will invariably take the country into a much worse morass.

The workers can certainly obtain a better deal without a free-for-all with the government. Besides, their strike action will only alienate them from the man on the street whose sympathy is more important than the vituperative barb of the habitual political castigator.

The railway men and the nurses who forgot their responsibilities to their fellow men who depended on them for a service will encounter understandable public rebuke.

The manner in which current labour is being organised should be viewed with utmost seriousness by the government. The staggered action on various fronts gives ample proof about a master-mind. The workers themselves should be more cautious before they rush into a strike. They should not become mere weapons in a radical show-down by political show-offs.

BRIEFS

SMALLPOX ERADICATION IN NEPAL--Kathmandu, 17 July (AFP)--The Napalese Government has officially announced the eradication of smallpox in Nepal. The deadly disease, which used to claim thousands of lives till some decades ago in epidemic form, has now been completely wiped out and this landlocked Himalayan kingdom was formally declared "smallpox free" today. The last smallpox case in Nepal was in March 1974 in the Morang district, southeast of Kathmandu, and since then no fresh cases were reported. Meanwhile, 1,812 people were found suffering from advanced stages of Malaria out of 230,000 people in seven districts in the southwest Terai region bordering Bihar and Uttar Pradesh of India. Blood tests on 230,600 people of seven districts in western development regions including Rupendehi, Kapilbastu and Nawalparasi districts, revealed that 1,812 people were found suffering from advance stage of Malaria. In the past two decades the World Health Organisation and the U.S. Government have spent large amounts of money to wipe-out the Malaria in Nepal. [Text] Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 17 Jul 80 BK]

SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

20 July Speech

LD211900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 20 Jul 80

[18-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to members of the Iranian Supreme Judicial Council at his Tehran residence on 20 July--recorded; this recording is identical with that broadcast at 0330 GMT--and published on pages I 1 to I 3 of the 21 July South Asia DAILY REPORT--and has been reprocessed from the 2330 GMT cast from better reception.]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From the day our revolution (?was launched) we should have devoted greater attention to [words indistinct] had acted in the past. [Sentence indistinct] What we should have done right from the start of the revolution (?we have failed to do). So it is that which has caused us problems we now and which we are still facing. This is something we have to make up for from now. [Words indistinct] and there have been many funeral ceremonies for our martyrs. [Words indistinct] for some time now we have been witnessing in this country how our revolution guardsmen are ambushed and how they are being killed (?all over the place). The reason for this is that we did not manage the revolution as we should have done. [Words indistinct] when we wanted to move into Kordestan or wanted to hold negotiations we should have done all this from a position of strength. The army and the guards first should have been placed in a position of strength and once this had been achieved we should have gone there for talks. This was not done. As a result we can see (?to this day) how many of our guards are being martyred, with tragedy after tragedy.

All this is because we were divided into two groups. One of our groups came from the [theological] schools to enter the war and another group came from the outside to enter the war. We neither had the revolutionary experience nor the revolutionary government. Thus, from the very beginning when we established the provisional government we made a mistake. From the start we should have had a [word indistinct], young and decisive government to run the country. We were not experienced enough. So we did something and we made a mistake. Now that a government is being set up by the consultative assembly, I want to tell the Majles that it must establish a committed, 100-percent Islamic and decisive government. It should not have ministers such as some of the ministers we have at present. All the ministers should be individually throughly scrutinized to ensure they believe, are 100 percent revolutionary and are committed to the Islamic school. If we must have our government with certain authority and rights, then we must say goodbye to your assembly and [words indistinct]. So, should we not make up for past mistakes? If we had not made mistakes, when they [presumably officials of the country] came and pleaded again and again that this or that was in the country's interests, or this or that [word indistinct] organization was involved in killings and such things ought to be (?pardoned). And we made a mistake, and they [words indistinct]. We let loose those groups which were under our control and the group which we should have [words indistinct].

If we had acted in the same manner as other revoutions that have taken place in the world, in that if, as soon as we achieved victory, we had closed all the doors, cut off all the comings and goings, stifled all the groups or pushed them aside or dissolved all those groups that existed and treated them with an iron fist, then (?we would have none of the difficulties we are facing now). But (?we were generous towards them). This should not be repeated from now on.

The government must be decisive; the Majles must be decisive. If there are certain individuals in the Majles who are beating the same old drums and who say the same old things. You should not listen to them. There should be a Majles that will act with decisiveness and take the government to task as soon as it has taken a wrong step. From the very beginning of the formation of the government its members must all realize what class of people we are, realize how Islam is going to be implemented in Iran. Many of the previous ones did not pay any attention to these matters and none of our ministries look like proper ministries either.

We still hear from abroad that Iran's assets are being wasted in our embassies, that Iran's assets are in danger, that billions of rials belonging to Iran are [locked up] abroad, that billions of rials' worth of Iranian houses built there are on the verge of being destroyed, and that there is no one to do anything about it. We have nobody to do anything about it. Words are plentiful, to the effect that everything is fine, but this is not true. The Majles must appoint a commission composed of decisive individuals to go and reform the embassies we have in various countries, to cast aside the corrupt ones, to purge them of those who belonged to the [SAVAK] organization, so that the embassies become Islamicized. The embassies are corrupt [words indistinct]; there is nothing in them except enjoyment and entertainment. These places must be reformed. It has been nearly 2 years now that we have been telling them to wear Islamic dress, but (?everywhere we look) we see corruption. The same applies to the ministries as well. This cannot go on. We cannot tolerate those things that the people whose minds were trained in Europe want. We want to implement Islam. [Sentence indistinct]

They do not realize that while Islam is a school of training [remainder of sentence indistinct]. They are saying the same old things to the people, whereas they ought first to reform everything before they say those things. They should first be trained [in Islamic teachings] before they can say anything else. The [Islamic shari'ah] must be implemented. The ministries must be reformed. The Majles has now assumed its authority. Now that this has come about it is now the job of the Majles to correct everything. The government it elects must be 100 percent Islamic; the Majles must have full authority; what the government does, what the ministries do and whatever happens in other places--all these things should be supervised and the Majles should exercise its authority in taking them [the officials concerned] to task to ensure that they will correct their mistakes and do the job properly.

If the army had done its job properly we would not now be entangled in Baluchestan in Kordestan. They do not do the job properly. Of course, they have worked hard, but there is negligence going on. They do not follow up their work. It must be investigated to find out the reasons why 14 people were killed in that place. It should be ascertained why this sort of thing takes place. Why is it that those who have gone to the mountains and taken position there are not purged from the area? All this is going on and we neither have (?the right sort of) army leaders nor a revolutionary government, and the situation is not better in the ministries either. [Sentence indistinct]

How long should we witness the mourning of our dead? How long should we hold mourning sessions? How long can we tolerate the spectacle of our dear ones being killed? And yet we are expected to praise them lest they might feel belittled. We are expected to go on giving lives and mourn the dead. We are expected to go on watching people be killed or else watching them surrender. For how long do they expect us to put up with all this? These matters must be corrected, including the area of jurisprudence. [Sentence indistinct] None of them adjudicates the way Islam expects them to do.

Let us not mention the fact that we do not have enough fully qualified and competent mojahed. But [whatever we do have] should consist of those who devote their attention to Islamic jurisprudence, who understand the features of Islamic judgement and jurisprudence. If we allow ourselves to exercise negligence in Islamic judgement [words indistinct] and we will experience hardship and face difficulties throughout our lives.

There is the army and there are also other organizations [words indistinct]. So far we have made mistakes, and from now on we should make up for our mistakes. All these things must be done with the utmost vigour. We are no one's blood brother. We are obedient to Islam and we want to implement the laws of Islam. If any organization or ministry fails to implement Islamic laws we will close them down. What use is there in a ministry which is harmful to Islam and an Islamic government? [Sentence indistinct]

There exists a state of affairs in which there are people whose thoughts are not revolutionary. I have heard words from [words indistinct] such people who are not revolutionary should not be at the head of ministries, and Mr Bani-Sadr should not introduce such people to the Majles, or if he does the Majles should reject them and not heed [anything to the contrary]. The Majles should consider only those as ministers who are competent and Islamic, who are not negligent and who are revolutionary, so that our country may be entrusted to them. Otherwise we will mourn the demise of the era of the republic. [Sentence indistinct] This has nothing to do with nationalism. How many times have we been slapped on the face by nationalism? I do not want to say what setbacks we suffered in the era of nationalism, in the era of the man whom everyone is praising. I do not want to say (?there was no collusion in what happened). Why did they machinegun students of the Feyziyeh seminary [in Qom]--as happened under the Pahlavi regime--in such a way that when myself and Mr Ha'eri went to visit a young man who had been shot and wounded in Feyziyeh no one would dare say in writing that the man had been wounded? (??This was one example of their cruelty). These people should be purged.

I cannot tolerate seeing anyone changing his mind about what he wants to be. Now I want to be a Democrat, or I want to be Nationalist, or I want to be an Islamic Republican. We have received blows from them. They are our enemies; we do not want them. The Majles should be [words indistinct]; the Majles should espouse Islamic thoughts so that we may be able to achieve our objectives. I cannot tolerate seeing that [words indistinct] we are again negligent. Now that the Majles has been officially established and formalized all aspects should be handled properly under the supervision of the Majles. Any one committing an offense and doing something wrong should be decisively and vigorously taken to task and made to answer for his deeds. All the committees throughout the country must retain their power. All the guards corpsmen must retain their powers. All the revolutionary courts throughout the country must retain their power. The courts should continue their work with the same powers, except that whoever cannot adjudicate in the Islamic sense or else he is deviationist should be removed from his post. All revolutionary institutions should retain their tasks and [words indistinct] so that the country's affairs will be conducted in a revolutionary manner. We cannot have affairs of this nature being conducted in the way they have been handled by the former department of justice. This is a revolution; this government is different [words indistinct]. We made a mistake in acting the way we did in the past. [Sentence indistinct]

Refugee Meeting

ID221416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, representatives of the refugees from Nowsud accompanied by the governor and the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting, one of the representatives of the refugees explained to Imam Khomeyni the difficulties and problems of the region. The imam of the nation [word indistinct] then made the following speech: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One group of Muslims belong to the Shi'ite sect and another group are Sunni; one group are Hanafi, Hanbali or (?Shafe'i). The original meaning of this was not as we think today. In a society where everybody intends to serve Islam and wants to live for Islam, such issues must not be raised. We are all brothers and we are all together, except that a group of Shi'ite ulema issued one religious judgment but you decided to follow your own ulema and you became Hanafi. A group followed the Shafe'i religious path and another group [words indistinct] and becmae Shi'a. These are not reasons for having disputes and we must not have any quarrels with each other or be against each other. We are all brothers and Shi'ite and Sunni brothers must avoid any kind of dispute.

Any dispute between us at present would only be in the interest of those who do not believe in either Shi'ite or Hanafi and other sects. They want neither of them to exist. They are (?trying) to create discord between us. We must pay attention to the fact that we are all Muslims and we are all followers of the Koran and monotheism [words indistinct] and we must serve the Koran.

I hope that you will not suffer in this Islamic Republic, which is your own and does not belong to any particular group. And I hope that no harm and [word indistinct] come to you.

Of course, the problem of Kordestan and other problems of your region will be solved and they will come and improve the situation. I pray for you and I hope that we all come under the flag of Islam and monotheism and stand against those who deceived our brothers and forced them to emigrate to other parts as refugees. And it has been announced that if any of them decides to surrender his arms and come back to Islam he will become part of us; and just as myself, who is saying prayers without arms, they are expected to lay down their weapons. There are no disputes between us and there will be no more aggression, [word indistinct] God willing.

Nomination Rejection

ID221717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Texts] Following the president's request to the imam of the nation concerning the appointment of Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni as prime minister, the imam of the nation said: Ahmad is a servant of the nation and at the present juncture he can serve better if he is free.

The text of the letter of Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, to the imam of the nation is as follows:

The blessed presence of the Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Bearing in mind the present condition of the country and that our society is young and a positive [word indistinct] directing the country toward production and activity makes the spiritual, exciting aspect of work the basis of endeavor [as heard], I humbly wish to bring it to your attention that Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Aga is one of the most suitable persons to be appointed as prime minister. His appointment, provided you consent to it, is most appropriate.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The reply of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is as follows:

In His exalted name. I do not wish individuals related to me to be appointed to such positions. Ahmad is a servant of the nation and at the present juncture he can serve better if he is free. Greetings to you. [Signed] Ruhollah al-Mu avi al-Khomeyni.

In this connection, our colleague has had an interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin, Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, which you will now hear. [Passage indistinct]

AHMAD KHOMEYNI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON POST REJECTION

LD222116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent interviews with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr has made a kind gesture concerning me and [words indistinct] the imam has not accepted this. I have no special view except the view of his great eminence, the imam. What is very important in my view is that the prime minister should have complete knowledge of Iranian society and the prevalent atmosphere. Of course, this is an addition to what the imam has said, that the prime minister should be 100 percent a follower of Islamic ideology, that he should be decisive, that he should have no inclination toward the left or the right and [word indistinct]. I believe that if the prime minister possesses the qualities that the imam has referred to, I am confident that the people will assist him. It is due to his very decisiveness that Mr Bani-Sadr has received such a decisive vote and it is due to the same reason that the people like him. Mr Bani-Sadr himself knows very well that the prime minister who is appointed should relieve him of some of the unbearable burden which is on his shoulders, not that the prime minister, too, will add a new problem to his other existing problems.

In my view, the prime minister should have a correct understanding of social problems and should know their appropriate solutions, without having any fear of criticism and controversy. This is one of the things which the prime minister should possess. The prime minister should know how to deal with the people and should have a full knowledge of political, economic and social problems. [Words indistinct] under the present conditions, the prime minister should know that the people will not forgive any deviation. As the imam has repeatedly said, the danger of deviation to the left is no less than deviation to the right. In my opinion, the prime minister should teach this matter to his ministers, that they should make use of the pure sentiments of the Muslims who [words indistinct] are the employees of government departments and ministries in order to implement the goals of the Islamic Republic.

The most important point is that the prime minister should know that those who (?are deceitful), those who [word indistinct] and who submit very easily, who [words indistinct] and indulge in such actions and who have deceived many of today's leaders due to such actions. In thepast they had achieved high positions due to the same reasons. But those who neither come to terms nor compromise and who, on the contrary, are obstinate, hardheaded and effective individuals, who regard themselves as the peer of the minister, and if the minister is not a follower of the Islamic ideology they even regard him as much inferior to themselves, these people should be made use of.

The prime minister should know that the second group is useful to him, but not the first group. It was the second group which did not give in to the shah and his clique, which went to jail, which was beaten, which was tortured. However, due to the same quality of obstinacy, due to being rebellious, even today they are not regarded favorably by most of these who are in charge of the country. In fact, the majority of those who are in charge do not favor this group. Briefly, the prime minister should know that he should appoint ministers who can deal with this second group. Otherwise, they will face defeat. We should also bear in mind that the job of the prime minister is very difficult indeed.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. Good-bye.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE IN MAJLES

LD221022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Majles was convened in open session this morning, with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran. The session was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani and was attended by the council of guardians and the cabinet.

According to the reports of our correspondents, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was sworn in at today's open session of the Majles, according to Article 121 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president's oath was as follows:

[Begin Bani-Sadr recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, as the president, swear to the Holy Koran and the omnipotent, Almighty God and to the Iranian nation that I will safeguard the official religion, the system of the Islamic Republic and the constitution of the country, devote all my talent and capability in the performance of the duties that I have undertaken, devote myself to the service of the people and the advancement of the country and the (?enhancement of morality), support truth and the propagation of justice and refrain from seeking any form of selfish interests, to protect the freedom and sanctity of individuals and the rights prescribed by the constitution for the nation, that I will not spare any effort in protecting the borders and the political, economic and cultural independence of the country, and, with the help of God and by adhering to the prophet of Islam and the holy imams, may peace be upon them--that I will faithfully safeguard the power entrusted to me as a sacred trust by the nation and to hand it over to the person elected by the people (?at the end of my term of office). [Cries of "God is great" from the assembly] [end recording]

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI DELIVERS REMARKS AT MAJLES SESSION

LD222316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech delivered by Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, after the swearing-in of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at 22 July Majles session--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The swearing-in ceremonies (?were held) in the presence of the holy book of him who is the guide of our lives, and in the presence of the nation and the respresentatives of the nation, and in the presence of the responsible official of the judiciary implies that every one of us will make a very firm and enduring covenant with our God, a God who witnesses everything and who is present everywhere. And none of our deeds or thoughts will remain hidden from him, for the sake of the fulfillment of the heavy responsibility which has been entrusted to us.

Our nation, on the basis of its faith in God and on the basis of having chosen the religion of God as a way of life and as a means of achieving well-being, places its trust in such covenants and such oaths in our hearts and souls. It is clear to all of us that the trust of the nation in every one of us, the trust of the nation in every one of you honorable deputies and in every one of those who have accepted the important responsibilities has been due to their Islamic faith, their Islamic belief, and their reliance upon the faith and piety of those who have been elected. We hope that this denominator of public trust, this denominator of a spiritual bond between those who administer society and the society itself will, day by day, play its role in a more lively, more constructive and more manifest way. And that due to this new experiment our nation will realize that a social life, a political life, and administrative life, which is based upon the foundations of belief, is the best form of political and social life. We hope that this experiment, namely the experiment of building a society upon the foundation of belief, the belief in God and the religion of God, will truly be able to become a new, instructive experiment for the whole of humanity and that it will be a worldwide, practical call to Islam by us and by our valiant nation. God willing.

MAJLES TO BE CALLED "ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY"

LD221402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In today's session of the Majles, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majles speaker, read a letter responding to the message of the imam of the nation concerning theinauguration of the Majles for the benefit of the representatives, so that it could be sent to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran after reviewing the constructive suggestions of the representatives.

According to our correspondent, in the preagenda speeches of the Majles session, Mr Ata'ollah (Mohajerani), the deputy for Shiraz, referred to the imam's message. He then criticized Iran's foreign policy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying: If we were to consider the reaction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to problems, we would see that this reaction is not revolutionary; we would then realize that this foreign policy has not been and is not the policy of the revolutionary and Muslim people of Iran.

Mr [name indistinct], the deputy for Kerman, in his speech referred to the martyrdom of the brother guards in Urumiyeh and Baluchestan. He then criticized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the [word indistinct] of foreign policy, saying: This ministry's policy in connection with its embassies not only did not propagate the Islamic revolution in other (?countries), but caused hatred and disgust in other countries.

In today's session of the Majles, initiation ceremonies for the deputy for [word indistinct] were also held.

According to our correspondent, the proposal by a number of representatives regarding the determination of the name of the Majles, the urgency of which was approved during yesterday's session, was (?discussed) and ratified. (?Written) voting took place and the Majles was named "the Islamic Consultative Assembly," with 181 votes in favor, 7 votes against and 7 abstentions, out of 195 votes.

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, representing the council of guardians, then said: Determining the name of the Majles is not in contradiction with the constitution.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly will reconvene at 0900 tomorrow to hold a lottery to determine branches [as heard] and also to assess a number of reports prepared by the parliamentary investigation commission.

PARTY REPORTEDLY WANTS FARSI FOR PRIME MINISTER

NC230647 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, (AFP)--The fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, which holds a majority in the Iranian parliament, has proposed Jalaladin Farsi as the country's first postrevolutionary prime minister, the party newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said today.

Mr Farsi, a leader of the party, was approved on Monday at a central committee meeting and his name would be put to parliament and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the paper added.

It was Mr Farsi who said on Monday that he knew in advance and approved the plans for the attempt on the life of the last premier under the shah, Shahpur Baktiar, at his Paris home last Friday.

Mr Farsi said he knew the leaders of the previously unknown Islamic guards, who claimed responsibility for the attack and told them to "kill the counterrevolutionaries" wherever they could be found.

MEETING OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL REPORTED

LD222000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The National Security Council met this afternoon in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the general security issues of the country were discussed and studied in this 3-hour meeting.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS LE MONDE ARTICLE ON FRENCH POLICY

LD221940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to our commentary for tonight:

In its leading article the newspaper LE MONDE wrote today: As a result of the abortive attempt on the life of Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris, France has become Iran's new enemy. In order to prove its assertion, LE MONDE has also referred to an article in one of Iran's newspapers which accused the French government of participating in the attempts to topple Iran's new regime and giving refuge to the plotters. Then, referring to the stay of Imam Khomeyni in Paris, LE MONDE writes: It should not be forgotten that after 6 October 1978 when Imam Khomeyni was welcomed in Paris, in the eyes of the French people he was also plotting against the shah's regime. Then, after this fallacious comparison, LE MONDE refers to former events and writes: From 1 February 1979, corresponding to 12 Bahman 57, [a few words indistinct] when millions of Iranians poured into the streets and chanted slogans in favour of the French people, because at that time the Iranians were sure that the memory of the kindness of the French people will always be fresh in their hearts. Now, the guardians of Islam make threats on Iranian radio that if the French Government does not release their friends and does not expel Bakhtiar from France, they will endanger French interests in the Middle East.

After having heard the comments of LE MONDE we should think a little about the revolutionary matters of our country.

From the very beginning, one of the most important revolutionary slogans of the Muslim nation of Iran was the struggle against imperialism. Now, more than a year and a half since the victory of our revolution, if the question is asked: If even one bullet has been fired by us during this period against imperialism, the reply will definitely be negative. However, during the same period following the victory of the Islamic revolution, we have repeatedly received many bullets from imperialism and these have pierced the bodies of such persons as Motahhari who rolled in blood. In response, we have only chanted slogans and have talked (?and used arguments) in our battle against imperialism. In the words of the imam, we have spent every day in mourning, organizing memorial meetings and glorifying our martyrs.

Today, we have received another bullet from imperialism in the form of this article in LE MONDE whose author shamelessly refers to the issue of conspiracy against the regime of the shah and then boasts of the stay of the imam in Paris as a sign of the hospitality of the French Government and regards it as a great favor to us; while if the author of the article had studied the question of the stay of the imam in France he would have certainly found out that the French Government created many obstacles for the stay of the imam in Paris and how, at the beginning of his arrival, he was made to promise that he has no right whatsoever to indulge in political activities, give interviews or get in touch with various groups. However, when the French Government became aware of the great dimensions of the uprising of the people of Iran and the importance of the leadership of the imam, it began to think about making political use of this matter. We saw how the French leaders prepared themselves to receive great concessions from from the revolutionry regime in Iran and how they were disappointed in this hope.

Now, the author of this article in LE MONDE, instead of making rude and impudent remarks about the great Iranian leader, should be better informed of the numerous facilities and opportunities which the French Government is providing for the father of one of its gendarmes [as heard] and should know how the French Government is protecting Bakhtiar like its own dear life and how it is taking all measures to protect him, lest the democracy of French imperialism be harmed in any way. Then, if he could find any similarity between the behavior of his government during the stay of the imam and that of Bakhtiar we shall also accept the comments of the previous issues of LE MONDE, although we have not been able to find even one article in LE MONDE after the victory of the revolution to serve as an unbiased source.

Finally, we turn to the leading article in LE MONDE and remind the author that if he glances at the file on the stay of the imam in Paris, he will no doubt become aware of the vile conspiracies which his government hatched with the cooperation of the traitorous Mohammed Reza and the leaders of its European allies in order to prevent renewal of the imam's residence permit.

One should pity Bakhtiar that despite having 3 radio transmitters, the support of 6 powerful countries of the world, 40 countries in the Third World and thousands of Eastern and Western newspapers at his disposal, not even one of the bullets which are fired as the symbol of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranians has hit him. Truly, imperialism is a demon even more frightful than what he had so far imagined.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON RIVAL OPPOSITION FACTIONS

LD230841 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jul 80 pp 1,6

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland report: "A Determined But Divided Opposition"]

[Text] The Iranian emigre opposition includes various groups: convinced republicans, unswerving monarchists but not unanimously "Pahlavist," nationalists claiming to follow Dr Mosaddeq, rightwingers, advocates of an authoritarian regime who seem very close to what other people commonly call "fascism," and socialists frequently close to our socialists.

This is an opposition which, while clearly still deeply divided in their ways of envisaging the future, nonetheless seem quite determined as to the first goal to be attained. They have one objective: to free Iran from a detested regime--Imam Khomeyni's regime--as quickly as possible.

Three main currents emerge from this diffuse opposition although none of them can claim to be really organized or properly defined or recognizes any official leader at the moment.

These three "movements" are now trying to rally all their vital forces.

Political groups organized to a greater or lesser extent, intellectual families, isolated individuals whose mere name, as in the past, could tip the balance and, finally, good will here and there throughout Europe and the United States [sentence as published]. Everybody agrees that the important thing is first to rally all those who want change which can only be brought about by a counterrevolution. "Once the first phase has been completed there will be time to put the house in order.... In the short term we must hit hard and true", an oppositionist told us.

Although he denies being leader of any well-defined "movement" Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar is nonetheless regarded by many of his compatriots as one of the men in the best position to embody the best opposition faction having most chance of succeeding when, after the "big clean-up" operation has been completed, the country will have to be put back on the rails as quickly as possible.

Mr Bakhtiar, who enjoys undeniable support in the Iranian Army (an advantage which could prove decisive when it comes to actions, since chances of success are not very probable without some use of force, even if only temporary) is also popular in so-called "moderate" circles, with technocrats and many intellectuals.

If asked about the political stance, Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar always refers to Dr Mosaddeq priding himself on having been one of his followers. He is a Muslim although does not feel entitled to call himself a "religious man" and claims to be a nationalist as much as a democrat. "It was democracy alone which we always lacked under the shah," he explained. "This lack seemed particularly unacceptable and intolerable since it is spelled out in the Iranian Constitution as drawn up in 1906. If the king had normally and scrupulously applied the terms of our constitution nothing would have happened and the mullahs would not be in power now. However he never understood or tried to understand that...."

"By preventing a freedom-loving people", Mr Bakhtiar continued, "from expressing themselves--freedom of speech is also laid down in the 1906 constitution--by establishing a dictatorial regime in which corruption, denunciation, despotism and torture reigned, the shah forged the weapons which were to overthrow him. Today Khomeyni's behavior is doing exactly the same: He is our best propaganda tool in the country."

"It may have been because I was in a better position that many others," Mr Bakhtiar went on, "in any case since I was placed between a world which was drawing to a close and another which was to replace it, I foresaw that Khomeyni's regime, as soon as it was established, would be more terrible and dangerous than even the greatest pessimists imagined and, above all, that it would quickly bring about the irremediable destruction of the whole country.... We now know that my predictions were correct.

"The only thing which now matters is to give the Iranians the assurance that their country will be run democratically but not weakly. The future regime will have to be established on the basis of our constitution.

However, since it was written 74 years ago it goes without saying that it will have to be amended and brought into line with current requirements which, in some people's view, differ from requirements at the beginning of the century.... This will not be done by referendum: A nation in which 50 percent of the people are still illiterate cannot be consulted on such a tricky question. However, a constituent assembly will be elected and will have all the time it needs to accomplish its tasks...."

"A People's Uprising"

Among the men who are close to Mr Bakhtiar in thinking and beliefs Hasan Nazih, former Iranian oil "boss," occupies an important place, and could even be said to have almost equal standing. Mr Nazih also claims to follow a nationalist line and classes himself among the "true patriots"--those who, under the former regime, were already struggling untiringly in favor of democracy.

In announcing recently the creation of the national movement for the liberation of Iran--he claims he is not its "leader" but agrees that he is one of its driving forces--Mr Nazih was the first to take an "official" step. Before this official announcement, none of the opposition movements had come out into the open with any specific title.

His program is very similar to the one advocated by Mr Bakhtiar. Above all he advocates a nationalist policy which refuses to flirt with East or West. "We will try," he said, "to establish and maintain normal relations with all the world's nations--relations based on the UN Charter and international rules." On the domestic scene, the future government will have to "pledge to guarantee equal respect for the rights of all the peoples and ethnic groups which compose Iran."

But first what can be done to overthrow the regime from which the country must be freed? First Mr Nazih contemplates holding a congress very shortly if everything goes as he hopes and believes it will, at which the broad outlines of a general action program will be "democratically"--he stressed this word--defined.

From this exchange of ideas, which will necessarily be accompanied by an assessment of the means which the Iranian opposition has at its disposal, a plan of action should emerge. For Mr Nazih, "A majority of Iranians who have remained in the country are now in opposition ranks." The regime's overthrow should therefore be brought about by "a people's uprising."

General Oveysi's Plan

Despite the unenviable title of "butcher of Tehran," which he was given for having directed the merciless repression of riots which marked the bloody days of the revolution in the Iranian capital, Gen Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, is, according to many of our interlocutors, still "a respected man, a great soldier" whose image has only been partially tarnished.

Very close to traditional monarchist circles (composed largely of his own family and the former sovereign's immediate entourage), General Oveysi, who only leaves the United States to go to Baghdad passing quickly through Paris, unlike other oppositionists inclined to count on a people's uprising, apparently sees a large-scale military coup as the only means of putting an end to the Islamic Republic.

However, he may have been a little presumptuous in stating, as the weekly VSD [Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche] of 4 July reports, that he "will have gained control of Tehran before the end of this summer."

Did his plans include the abortive coup of 10 July--the uncovered plot which, once again, resulted in the execution of several officers and will give rise to a series of "big trials?"

However, not everybody in the former shah's entourage shares General Oveysi's viewpoint, at least as regards the means to be used. Princess Azadeh Shafiq, daughter of Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin sister, and sister of Navy Captain Shahryar Shafiq who was assassinated in Paris on 7 December 1979, sees things very differently: "A coup d'etat from outside the country, with our help, or course. We will need patience but everything is encouraging us to show patience; every day people who did not dare to contact us 3 months ago are calling us, writing to us and asking to meet with us."

She thinks that "the monarchy is the regime most suited to Iran and it is this regime which must be restored," since "ousting Khomeyni is one thing but not enough; he must be replaced by an effective system." Princess Shafiq thinks that only the monarchy "can restore ideals since it is the only real symbol the country has." Moreover she maintained, "The Iranian people are fundamentally royalist, unlike the former ruling class which, paradoxically, opposed the regime on which it depended...." Nonetheless, if there is a possible future leader for Iran, Princess Shafiq added, "it is in Iran itself that he will be found and not outside. It is among the people that he must be sought, not in any other class...."

Her deepest fears relate to the USSR: "Soviet influence in Iran is growing constantly, particularly in the north of the country. If a weak regime were to replace the present one the Soviets could easily enter the country on the pretext of 'restoring order,' as in Kabul." As regards the other opposition groups, "there could be no question of working with any of them as long as they are based on currently nonexistent structures."

However, apparently violating this no collaboration rule, Princess Shafiq admitted that she and her entourage supply information to the two radio stations which broadcast daily news programs to neighboring Iran from Iraq with the Baghdad government's complicity and, probably, its material aid.

Two radio stations, one, Radio Iran, supporting the Bakhtiar group and the other, Free Voice of Iran, voicing General Oveysi's ideas, now give news on the situation in the country, messages from the opposition in exile, extracts from the international press and, in short, everything which the Iranians no longer find in their "usual" newspapers.

In addition to exhortations to resist, the broadcasters take particular pleasure in giving a few selected pieces of Persian music and some of the love songs the Iranian prize so much and which one man's will has banned once and for all, in the name of "religious" principles, from the daily lives of 36 million individuals who do not have any other pleasures to enjoy....

HEADQUARTERS FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF PLOT ISSUES STATEMENT

LD222015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The 11th statement of the headquarters for coordinating the neutralization of the plot has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Great, Islamic nation of Iran. The Islamic revolution of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni has as one of its special features the constant participation of the people in the field of the revolution. Therefore, the people should be informed of various issues.

It is clear that in connection with the recent conspiracy the people have numerous questions concerning various issues, such as the basis for the conspiracy, its evolution, neutralization and the like.

As a result, the headquarters for the coordination of the neutralization of the plot will clarify the obscure points regarding this conspiracy during a radio and television interview. We request the valiant Iranian people to phone in their questions on the various aspects of the conspiracy on the following telephone numbers from 0900 to 2200 tomorrow: 295057, 2193259. It is clear that tomorrow during the stated period will be the only opportunity to submit the relevant questions.

[Signed] The headquarters for coordination of the neutralization of the plot.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Governor's Arrest

GF221405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The public relations office of the central revolution prosecutor's office has issued the following announcement:

'Abbas Salvar, governor general of Kermanshahan from 1954 to 1955, governor general of Khuzestan from 1966 to 1973 and deputy agriculture minister during the idolatrous regime, was arrested on Sunday afternoon by revolution guards from district one of Sa'dabad, who were following orders issued by the central revolution prosecutor's office. He is being held in Evin prison.

All persons having grievances or evidence aginat this individual are requested to forward a written declaration to division seven of the central prosecutor's office, located in Evin prison, or to send it to this address by registered mail.

Shiraz Warning

GF221642 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Announcement issued by the president of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court to the citizens of Shiraz on 22 July 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] According to information we have received, a group of subversive troublemakers intend to start demonstrations, under the guise of support from the Government of the Islamic Republic, during the auspicious month of Ramadan. In the name of attacking the houses and offices of members and supporters of various political groups, they intend to disrupt public order, something that is extremely contrary to the illustrious canonical laws.

Therefore, the respectable and Muslim people of Fars are requested, while neutralizing any plot, to maintain their vigilance, identify the wrongdoers and inform the police. Naturally, all police agents will, in light of the increased support from the valiant nation, act in accordance with their legal duties.

Guards Deaths

LD221804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, once again the blood of seven revolution guards has stained the soil of Kordestan.

Yesterday at 1500 the guards corps of Baneh started mopping-up operations at the village of (Gowhar)-e Sofla, situated in an area 7 km from Baneh.

After a few hours of operations, while [words indistinct] which took place at about 1800, in an area 2 km from the city, vehicles of the guards corps were directed to the middle of the forests [words indistinct]. Severe clashes continued until 2230. The group of assailants were forced to retire, while many dead and wounded were inflicted upon them. Meanwhile, at 2100, tanks and armored personnel carriers started operations to help and take the guards to the city.

Unfortunately, in these clashes seven brother guards were martyred and another 13 were wounded, whose names are as follows: Ahmad Soltani, 'Ali Reza Varasteh, Gholam 'Abbas Remezani, Mohammad Reza Taheri, Mehdi (Zargaran), (Kavos Asudehtan), Jala Afyaz.

The names of the wounded, who are in satisfactory condition, are as follows: [name indistinct] Esma'ili, Hadi Emami-(Ja'fari), Hoseyn Soleymani, Mas'ud Rahim-Ja'fari, Hoseyn Samavati, 'Ali Naqi Rahimi, Hashem Heydari, 'Abbas Hashemi, Ja'far Baqeri, Hoseyn Soltani, Asghar Tabataba'i, 'Ali (Bordur) and Mohsen Saqab.

Reports of Clashes

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The central news unit reports that yesterday, during mopping-up operations in the villages of [names indistinct] situated on the Sanandaj-Marivan road, three Muslim Kurdish peshmergas were martyred, and another two peshmergas were wounded. During the mopping-up operations a large number of the assailants were killed, one was arrested and another gave himself up.

The central news unit also reports that this afternoon the bodies of the three peshmergas were carried from the great mosque in a procession attended by thousands of the people of Samavar, and the body of one of the Muslim peshmerga was sent to his birthplace.

DEVELOPING CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Attack on Oil Installations

LD221042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Iraqi Ba'thist armed forces last night once again, using heavy arms, including artillery and mortars, directed their fire against Iran's oil installations at Naft-e Shah oil well No seven was hit by mortar shells and fire broke out at the well. The fire gradually spread, and at time of the dispatch of this report at (?0730) the fire was still raging. The gendarmerie guard post at the site was also destroyed by artillery fire and damage was also inflicted on [words indistinct]

The gendarmerie base, supported by the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, fought back throughout the Iraqi attack and inflicted (?substantial) losses on the Iraqi Army. The same report says that preliminary measures have been taken to prevent the fire from spreading to other oil installations.

According to a statement by the head of the Kermanshahan Province regional oil authority, the necessary measures to extinguish the fire have been taken and the needed assistance is being ferried to the site by helicopter. According to another report which reached the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Naft-e Shah at 0900 today, the exchange of fire between the two sides was continuing in the area.

Border Fighting

ID221755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1718 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Kermanshah, border clashes have continued during the past 24 hours in districts of Urumanat.

The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have bravely responded to the attacks of the mercenaries of the army of the Iraqi Ba'thists. According to this report, which also was confirmed by the public relations spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah last night, the Iraqi Armed Forces hit Doluleh and Jerkhim villages in Bayangan district with artillery fire. The military brothers and the guards corps reciprocated the attack and returned the fire of the Iraqi Ba'thists. According to the same report, during these clashes heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces.

On the other hand, during the past 24 hours villages in Doab and the (Rashkab) pass, in the district of Paveh, were attacked by Iraqi Ba'thists forces, using 105-mm canons and 120-mm rocket launchers. These clashes continued until 2400 last night, and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran confronted the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries with complete vigilance. According to this report, due to the valiant attack of the Iranian forces, the Iraqi personnel left their fortified positions.

SIX KILLED, 100 INJURED IN TEHRAN EXPLOSION

LD230950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] As a result of several bomb explosions at the "Tehran" company shopping arcade 6 people have been killed and nearly 100 injured. An informed source at the central committee has said that clues have been found relating to the perpetrators of the explosion. At the same time, the Tehran police has announced that information gained so far is not yet complete and further investigations into the matter are continuing.

CONTACTS WITH TURKEY FOR RETURN OF PILOTS REPORTED

LD222148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the governor general of the Province of Agri the governor of the border city of Dogubayazit, and a Turkish military official arrived in Urimiyeh today at 1330 and were met by Mr Haqgu, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan Province, and other officials of the province.

In an interview with our correspondent, regarding the purpose of the journey of this delegation the governor general of Western Azarbayjan Province said: The purpose of this journey is to consider the possibility of the return of the helicopter and its two Iranian pilots, who, in the course of the recent sinister coup d'etat, have fled to Turkish territory.

ARREST OF TWO FORMER OFFICIALS UNDER SHAH REPORTED

LD221515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A spokesman for the central committee of the Islamic revolution, speaking by telephone with PARS NEWS AGENCY, has announced that two supporters of the former regime have been arrested. They are Gen Morteza Shah Zeyoi, the former deputy commander of the gendarmerie counterintelligence department in Kermanshah and commander of that department in various parts of the country, and Col Fazlollah Moslehi, the former chief of Karaj police, at the time when Karaj was controlled by a military governor. The latter was opposing revolutionary people up to 11 February 1979 and was actively trying to smash the revolutionary people and keep the hated Pahlavi regime in power.

JUDGE STEPS DOWN IN CASE OF LEFTIST LEADER

NC220719 Paris AFP in English 0707 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22 (AFP)--The revolutionary court judge in the controversial trial of leftist leader Taghi Shahran yesterday stepped down from the case and was immediately replaced.

Mr Shahran, a former leader of the Islamic mujihadin (freedom fighters), is accused of ordering the 1975 assassination of Sharif Vaghefi, formerly a co-leader of the same organization.

Judge Ayatollah Maadikah, also a deputy in the Iranian parliament, announced that "from now on I am no longer a judge because the parliament has started its work and the judiciary and the legislature must be separate."

The announcement was witnessed by an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter who managed to obtain authorization to view the proceedings otherwise closed to the foreign press.

The reporter said that the judge was quickly replaced by another Islamic judge, Hojat Oleslam Movacheri, and the trial proceeded.

A judgment is expected within the next few days. The prosecutor has demanded that Mr Shahran, founder of the Marxist-Leninist Peyakar group, be sentenced to death.

The trial is seen as the first in a series of trials against Iranian leftists. Political observers here have said that Mr.Shahran,in jail for the past year, is being used as an example to demonstrate Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Komeyni's view that the freedom fighters are traitors to Islam.

AFP REPORTS FORCED CLOSURE OF BAMDAD

NC230955 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23 (AFP--The Iranian newspaper BAMBAD did not appear today after its offices were taken over by revolutionary guards. [passage indistinct]

A revolutionary guard occupying the premises said, "BAMBAD is closed. It will not appear again and I hope that all other papers will be treated the same.

FIVE JOURNALISTS IN TEHRAN REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC221025 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22 (AFP)--Television reporters John Connor, a Briton, and Simon Maxwell, a New Zealander, were arrested at their hotel here last night, making a total of five foreign journalists taken into custody yesterday by members of Tehran revolutionary committees.

Mr Connor and Mr Maxwell, who work for the TV news service of United Press International (UPI-TV), were shown their arrest warrants, then taken to the committee's headquarters here.

Earlier in the day the same fate had overtaken Karl Soerensen of Danish television, Scott Chisholm, a New Zealand national working for the British news television agency, and Hami Sami of Turkish television.

A spokesman at the revolutionary committee headquarters would not say why the five newsmen were being held.

The British Embassy has so far received no reply from the Iranian Foreign Ministry after application was made to visit the Briton and the two New Zealanders.

Earlier this month the bureau chief of the West German DPA news agency and the correspondent for the London DAILY MAIL and Australian ABC Radio Network were summarily expelled from Iran.

The latter, Chris Powell, was detained for 20 hous after she covered a demonstration against strict dress regulations for Iranian women.

No official reason, however, was given for the expulsion.

Release of Journalists

TA221614 London BBC World Service in English at 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[From world news]

[Text] The authorities in Iran have released three Western television journalists who were detained in Iran yesterday. Another two who were held at the same time are reported to be still under detention. Also being held are at least two Iranians. There are no details of any charges, although a Tehran newspaper has said people had been defying an order prohibiting anyone from working for American news organizations.

MISSIONARIES TO CONTACT NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTRY

LD221944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the Ministry of National Guidance has issued the following announcement in connection with the stay of religious missionaries in Iran:

The religious missionaries are informed that for the purpose of visa affairs and to clear up their situations, they are required to contact the office of the deputy minister of propaganda at the Ministry of National Guidance, situated in Mahumud Square, 'Abbas Abad Street.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ATTACKS ON SOVIETS

LD221904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] War between the Muslim combatants and the invading Soviet forces in various areas in Afghanistan is still going on. The Soviet bombers have also intensified their attacks on villages in Afghanistan.

The Islamic Party of Afghanistan issued a communique today announcing that in a recent attack on Jalalabad airport, the capital of the eastern province of Nangarhar, a number of Muslim combatants of Afghanistan destroyed three helicopters and six tanks. The communique stated: Owing to the Afghan combatants' Sunday night attack, two government soldiers and five Soviet nationals were also killed.

The communique also stated that the Muslim mojahedin have made an attack on a city in the province of Nangarhar, killed some of the Soviet soldiers and destroyed three tanks, two oil trucks, [word indistinct] and several armored vehicles.

TUDEH PARTY HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED, OCCUPIED

WA231300 London REUTER in English 1426 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 22, REUTER--Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, whose headquarters were occupied last night by Islamic fundamentalists, today blamed the takeover on "counterrevolutionaries."

In an article on the front page of its official paper MARDOM, it said counter-revolutionaries armed with knives and sticks burned party documents and hounded some of its members.

Revolutionary guards outside the building denied there was any violence.

MARDOM said guards has been asked to prevent the attackers from destroying the party's offices but they had arrived late.

Tudeh accused Hadi Ghafari, a Moslem hardliner and a parliamentary deputy for Tehran, of ordering and encouraging the occupation.

"We strongly protest against this action of irresponsible people who are in fact working in favor of counter-revolution," MARDOM siad.

"Those behind the hypocritical move must be identified and punished as quickly as possible," the paper said.

Fundamentalists inside the five-story headquarters told REUTER by telephone they had found lots of documents which they had sent to parliament and the revolutionary Prosecutor General.

The occupiers, calling themselves "Moslem youth of south Tehran," said they had no intention of handing back the building.

Asked about documents they claimed to have found, spokesman for the group said: "We are busy studying them and we will soon reveal them."

Later Report

WA231305 London REUTER in English 2118 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 22, REUTER--Revolutionary guards remained in the headquarters of Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Party early today after a mob of Islamic militants stormed the building in central Tehran last night.

Armed guards outside the five-story national offices said no one was injured during the takeover, and the few party members on the premises were allowed to leave.

Revolutionary guards were busily checking documents in the offices today but told reporters nothing would be destroyed. Some windows were smashed and torn-up copies of the party daily littered the street, but there were no signs of serious damage.

Last week, offices of the other legal opposition party, the National Front, were occupied here and in the provindial city of Esfahan.